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<i>District.</i>	<i>Particulars of scheme.</i>	<i>Income.</i>
Ramanathapuram	Sewing, embroidery, and spinning, Gramodaya Sangam.	4,000 chittams were produced and sold with a profit of Rs. 84.
Salem	Mat-making, carpets, towels, etc.
Tiruchirappalli ..	Needle-work, embroidery, stitching, mat weaving and bee-keeping, vegetable and fruit garden.	Usufructs sold to families at nominal rates.
Tirunelveli ..	Charka spinning and tailoring ..	About Rs. 12 per month per head.
M.S.P., Tiruchirappalli.	Charka spinning and tailoring
Nilgiris	Knitting	Small income.
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	Charka spinning, poultry, match stick work, embroidery and knitting.	Rs. 6 per head per mensem.
Madras City ..	Tailoring, match stick making ..	Filled frames are returned. Monthly earning per worker average Rs. 7-8-0.
	Envelope making	Monthly income Rs. 10 per head.

In addition to the above schemes, a Parishramalaya has been opened at Arnaikuppam to give training to the families of Armed Reserve at Cuddalore and this is attached to the Main Parishramalaya at Cuddalore N.T. A scheme for the establishment of Mathar Sangham in the Police Lines in the Madras City and also in the District head quarters of the districts (except Tanjore, Madurai and Coimbatore) for the welfare of the women members of the families of Police Constables, etc., has also been sanctioned in February 1959 and it is now under implementation by the Women Welfare Department. Under this scheme, training will be imparted in knitting, weaving, spinning, sewing and tailoring in these Mathar Sangams.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 110 asked by Sri A. Vedarathnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 10th December 1959, page 342 supra.]

Note on the steps taken by the Government to bring waste lands under cultivation.

Investigation on the possibilities of reclamation and development of waste lands was first initiated in the year 1950 and when the Government sanctioned a special Agricultural Engineering staff headed by an Assistant Agricultural Engineer for carrying out a detailed investigation of compact blocks of waste lands in the Districts of Nellore, Ramanathapuram, Salem and South Arcot of the Composite Madras State. The Special staff listed up lands in compact blocks, excluding area proposed to be developed as forests, barren hillocks, grazing grounds and areas under Siveijama occupation and gathered information on various points such as survey number of the fields, classification of lands, extent,

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nature of soil available, natural sources of irrigation, nature of reclamation required, willingness of parties to take up reclamation work (in case of patta lands), etc., after field to field inspection. Following this survey, the Government examined the steps to be taken for bringing under cultivation, the various categories of land lying waste and issued orders on the course of action to be taken as indicated below :—

<i>Category of land.</i>	<i>Course suggested for bringing under cultivation.</i>
(1)	(2)
(a) Patta lands fit for immediate cultivation requiring neither reclamation nor provision of irrigation facilities.	Enforcement of the provision of the Madras Land Utilisation Order, 1950.
(b) Patta lands which can be brought under cultivation, if loans are granted.	Grant of interest free loans under the Land Improvement Loan Act.
(c) Patta lands lying waste for want of irrigation facilities.	(i) Restoration of registered sources by carrying out the necessary repairs to them; (ii) Execution of new irrigation works wherever possible. Concrete proposals to be submitted to Government.
(d) Patta lands lying waste for want of reclamation and irrigation facilities.	Vide the courses approved for items (b) and (c) above.
(e) Patta lands lying waste requiring only the reclamation and the parties are willing to have the reclamation done.	Hiring out of tractors and bulldozers at reasonable rates by the Agricultural Department for reclamation purposes. Grant of interest-free loans to pay hire charges for the tractors engaged.
(f) Patta lands lying waste for want of reclamation—the parties desiring to have the work done by Government themselves and to pay the charges in easy instalment.	Undertaking of such reclamation work in deserving cases after obtaining the specific orders of the Government.
(g) Compact blocks of Government waste lands.	Outright assignment to landless poor, where dry cultivation is possible without much expenditure by way of reclamation. Land, requiring considerable reclamation and provision of irrigation facilities should wait till the improvements could be carried out by Government.

Considering the need for bringing under the plough as large extents of fallow lands as possible, the Government ordered that the regular revenue staff might be entrusted with the work of survey of the waste lands and this work was completed by the Collectors by the middle of 1957. With a view to bring these waste lands under cultivation, the Government instructed the Board of Revenue to obtain from the Collectors details of blocks of waste lands and the follow up action required to be taken and to formulate a detailed programme of work to be done for each district. The work in this regard is reviewed each half year.